



TITLE:

A Cross-Language Study of /hi/ and /ç/ in Japanese and German : A Spectral Analysis

AUTHOR(S):

Tronnier, Mechtild; Dantsuji, Masatake

CITATION:

Tronnier, Mechtild ...[et al]. A Cross-Language Study of /hi/ and /ç/ in Japanese and German : A Spectral Analysis. 音声科学研究 1992, 26: 8-25

ISSUE DATE:

1992

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/52463>

RIGHT:

A Cross-Language Study of /hi/ and /ç/ in Japanese and German: A Spectral Analysis

Mechtild TRONNIER and Masatake DANTSUJI

ABSTRACT

The present study aims to clarify the phonetic value of the /h/-part in the Japanese syllable /hi/, German /h/ before /i/ and German /ç/ in their specific environments from an acoustic point of view. In phonetic descriptions of Japanese, /h/ before /i/ is often transcribed as both [ç] and devoiced [i̥] in the same broader context. Since German treats both realizations as phonemically distinct, it seems to be a useful language to compare the Japanese data with. An acoustic analysis of Japanese and German data will be undertaken to show similarities and differences between the acoustic structures of these sounds, depending on the environment in which they occur.

1. INTRODUCTION

In classifying Japanese consonants, there are different ways to describe the so-called "h-sounds". In a /hi/-sequence the /h/-part could be realized as either [ç] or as a voiceless front high vowel [i̥], the later being the devoiced counterpart of the following vowel. The occurrence of either realization can go together with vowel devoicing in specific environments. In Japanese, high vowels are often devoiced between voiceless obstruents, which can even be deleted, either in rapid speech (Vance, 1987, p. 55) or if a fricative or affricate precedes, although coarticulatory effects remain on that fricative (Kawakami, 1977). Some linguists point out that [ç] always occurs when the h-part is followed by a high front vowel. Others, on the other hand, have shown that [i̥] can be found in the same position.

In German, the quality of the glottal fricative /h/ is dependent on the quality of the following vowel. It could also be described as the devoiced counterpart of the following vowel (Kaneko & Neyer, 1984). Therefore, in the sequence [hi], as in the German word "hier" (meaning 'here'), the fricative is palatalized. In addition, a distinctively different fricative, the "ich-Laut", can be found in German. In the syllable-initial position, it occurs before front vowels only and is transcribed as the palatal fricative [ç] as in the German word "Chirurg" (meaning 'surgeon'), real-

Mechtild TRONNIER, Research Assistant, Dept. of Linguistics and Phonetics, Lund University, Lund, Sweden. Mechtild Tronnier was engaged in phonetic researches as a foreign researcher under the direction of Prof. Minoru Oda and Assoc. Prof. Masatake Dantsuji at Kansai University. Masatake DANTSUJI (檀辻正剛), Associate Professor, Faculty of Letters, Kansai University. Suita-shi, Osaka, 564 Japan.

ized with standard German pronunciation.

In the present study some comparisons of the acoustic structures of specific effects within and between Japanese and German are shown.¹⁾

2. SEGMENTAL CONTEXT: POSITION in SYLLABLE and WORD

On a segmental level, each language has its own set of sounds and its own rules for combining them. The rules sometimes overlap but more often differ from those of other languages. Although the sets of sounds and the phonotactic structures of Japanese and German do overlap in many aspects, there are some differences which have to be taken into account.

A brief description of the context and the placing of the sounds, which this study focuses on, will therefore follow here.

2.1. /hi/ in Japanese

The syllable structure in Japanese allows only a very limited number of combinations of sounds. Roughly speaking, a Japanese syllable has the following structure:

(C) (S) V (N/Q)

“V” could be any of the five Japanese vowels in their long and short forms, “C” any Japanese consonant—including affricates—and “S” one of the Japanese semivowels (Murasaki, 1982). The syllable-final “N” refers to a nasal, which only occurs after a vowel and takes its quality from the context. One more phoneme is “Q”, which is a quantity phoneme, that extends the length of the following consonant; this is similar to consonant gemination in Italian and Finnish.

The /hi/-syllable can be found at any position in a Japanese word, preceded by any vowel and the nasal “N”, but not by the gemination phoneme “Q”. “N” or “Q” may be added to the end of the syllable, and every permissible syllable may follow. In intervocalic positions or after “N”, any /h/-sound may be voiced, due to voicing assimilation. However, this voicing was not found in the data used for the following experiment.

As mentioned above, the vowel /i/ of the focus-syllable can be devoiced or even dropped in a specific context. In the data used for the acoustic analysis in this study, this was almost always the case when /hi/ occurred before unvoiced stops. Kawakami (1977) claims that, in such a case, the phonetic value of the fricative /h/ is always [ç] and can never be replaced by a glottal fricative. Others say that a “palatal h” [hʲ] may well appear instead of the “ich-Laut” in most environments (Sakuma, 1929). A third group claims that before a high front vowel a palatal fricative [ç] is generally found (Amanuma et al., 1985⁸).

1) Part of this paper was published in *The ATR Technical Report* under the title of “Comparing Fricatives: A Spectral Analysis of /hi/ and /ç/ in Japanese and German.”

2.2 /hi/ in German

The glottal fricative /h/ in German occurs in syllable-initial position only, immediately followed by any German vowel. Its quality is very much influenced by the following vowel and it acts therefore as the unvoiced counterpart of the vowel. In the case of /hi/, the phonetic value would be [j̥i]. In intervocalic position and sometimes even if placed as word- or utterance-initial, /h/ is almost always voiced. Nevertheless, the probability of finding a devoiced realization is highest when /hi/ is at the beginning of an utterance, opening a stressed syllable.

At the end of a syllable introduced by /hi/, any permissible syllable-final sound combination in German may occur.

2.3 /ç/ in German

The palatal fricative [ç] in German is known as the "ich-Laut". Different phonological approaches classify it either as an allophone of /x/, in complementary distribution with the "ach-Laut", [x, ɣ], or as an independent phoneme, using derived words as basic units for a phonological analysis (Werner, 1972). In this study, the later approach will be adopted.

This fricative is restricted in its permissible context but may occur in initial or final positions of a syllable. In initial position it can be followed by any vowel. Words in which a non-front vowel follows the palatal fricative are very often borrowings from Greek, such as "Echo" and "Eucharistie". On the other hand, a morpheme boundary between the fricative in syllable initial position and the non-front nuclear vowel of the syllable may be identified, as in "Verseuchung" (meaning 'contamination'). In other Greek borrowings, it might be followed by a /t/, as in the word "chthonisch". In final position the palatal fricative can be found immediately after front vowels, diphthongs targeting front vowels, or /l, r, n/. It may also be followed by /t/ in this position.

In some southern German dialects, word-initial [ç] is unknown, although realized as such in word-intermediate but syllable-initial position. In Swiss-German [ç] is always substituted by the "ach-Laut".

Rules for its distribution can be expressed as follows²⁾:

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|------------------|------------|
| /ç/ | / | V[+front] | _____ | (t)\$ |
| /ç/ | / | V | C[l, n, r] _____ | (t)\$ |
| /ç/ | / | \$ | _____ | V |
| /ç/ | / | \$ | _____ | t V |
| /ç/ | / | \$ | _____ | # V[+back] |

3. DATA ANALYSIS

For the spectral analysis two sets of data were used.

2) \$ denotes a syllable boundary; # denotes a morpheme boundary.

3.1 Japanese Data

For Japanese, the speech data of four male and four female speakers—all professional announcers speaking standard Japanese—were used. This is part of the ATR Speech Database, which was recorded in a sound-proof recording booth. Of this set of 5240 common Japanese words, 229 words per speaker containing the syllable /hi/ were selected. They were segmented and labeled previously and the labeled /h/-portion was used for spectral analysis.

3.2 German Data

The German data was obtained from seven German speakers (three female, four male) in Japan. It consists of connected speech, a set of sentences including a set of words with /ç/ (54 words) and /hi/ (24 words) in diverse contexts, read by the subjects five times and recorded in a sound-proof recording booth. The target sounds were labeled afterwards for the analysis procedure in such a way that they also contained transient information.

3.3 Formant Analysis

Before the spectral analysis of the data was started, it was digitized at a sampling rate of 12 kHz. The spectral analysis is based on an LPC analysis; formants are defined to be equivalent to the poles in the complex z -domain in this study, and their frequency corresponds to the arguments of the complex poles and their bandwidths to the inverse distance between pole location and unit circle. For root-finding a modified Newton-Raphson algorithm was used (Bairstow algorithm). Following this procedure, five formant values between 0 and 6 kHz and their bandwidths were calculated in steps of 5 ms from the beginning to the end of each fricative, obtaining formant values for each of these steps.

Since the use of the term “formant” varies among researchers, the following conditions were adopted: the term “formant” will be used in the sense that it denotes a peak of high occurrence in the frequency domain of values calculated by the above described method. The peak showing the lowest frequency value will be called the first formant (F1), the peak with the next higher frequency value the second formant (F2) and so forth. So it is possible that for some time frames, a value of F2 can be found, but not one for F1.

Formant values with a higher bandwidth will have low amplitudes and are therefore not considered reliable. Only formant values with bandwidth below 500 Hz were included in the statistical calculation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Depending on the different contextual conditions, the mean and the standard deviation of each formant was calculated.

The data showed that for some formants there are two groups, aligned with

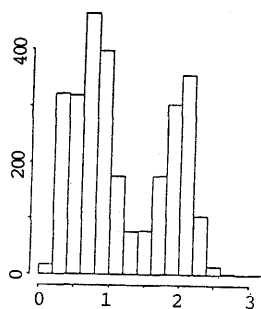


Fig. 1. Distribution of the calculated values for F1 (kHz values on horizontal axis and amount of tokens on vertical axis) for German /ç/, showing two peaks, which seem to belong to two different formants (F1 and F2).

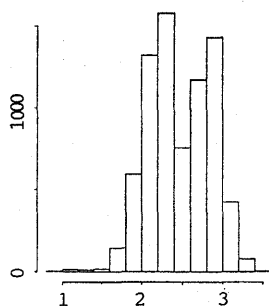


Fig. 2. Distribution of the calculated values for F2 (kHz values on horizontal axis and amount of tokens on vertical axis) for German /ç/, showing two peaks, which seem to belong to two different formants (F2 and F3).

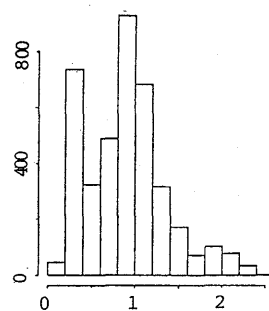


Fig. 3. Distribution of the calculated values for F1 (kHz values on horizontal axis and amount of tokens on vertical axis) for Japanese /hi/, showing two peaks.

high frequency of occurrence, differing strongly in their values (Fig. 1, Fig. 2, Fig. 3). In German F1 and F2 of /ç/, a second set of formant values group at the same frequency where the next higher formant has its highest frequency of occurrence. For that reason, this data is eliminated from the statistical calculation of the formant it is analyzed with. The results of German /ç/ for F1 consist of formant values below 1.5 kHz and those for F2 below 2.6 kHz only.

Although two separate groups can be discovered in the Japanese data for F1, such overlapping of the second group (the higher value group) with the formant value of the next higher formant (showing the highest frequency of occurrence) cannot be discovered. This point will be discussed later on.

4.1 General Comparison between Japanese /hi/ and German /ç/, /çɪ/ and /hi/

First of all, the fricatives in both languages under any further context were statistically examined (Table 1; Fig. 4, Fig. 5). This procedure was chosen to find out whether for such fricatives some unique spectral feature, similar to the locus of other consonants (Fry, 1979), could be found. The palatal fricative under the conditions syllable-initial and followed by /i/ was also chosen for this comparison, because of its phonotactical similarity with Japanese and German /hi/.

4.1.1 General Results

The results of F1 show no significant difference between German /ç/ and German /hi/ ($p > 0.05$), which have significantly lower values than /çɪ/. Much higher than all these three fricatives is the Japanese /hi/.

The second formants of German /ç/ and /çɪ/ are not significantly different from each other, but they are both significantly below those of Japanese and German /hi/. Among the /hi/-data the Japanese fricative is higher ($p < 0.05$) than the German fricative.

Table 1. Mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (sd) and number of Data (n) for the fricative in German /ç/, /hi/ and /çi/ and Japanese /hi/. \bar{x} and sd values in kHz.

| F | # | ger /ç/ | ger /hi/ | ger /çi/ | jp /hi/ |
|----|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|
| F1 | \bar{x} | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.78 | 0.89 |
| F1 | sd | 0.3 | 0.41 | 0.28 | 0.46 |
| F1 | n | 1796 | 603 | 151 | 3971 |
| F2 | \bar{x} | 2.2 | 2.34 | 2.21 | 2.37 |
| F2 | sd | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| F2 | n | 4419 | 1006 | 355 | 7102 |
| F3 | \bar{x} | 3.13 | 3.14 | 3.18 | 3.22 |
| F3 | sd | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.3 |
| F3 | n | 13758 | 1600 | 1182 | 12483 |
| F4 | \bar{x} | 3.91 | 3.98 | 3.9 | 3.88 |
| F4 | sd | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.25 |
| F4 | n | 13013 | 1742 | 1271 | 14185 |
| F5 | \bar{x} | 4.64 | 4.66 | 4.59 | 4.74 |
| F5 | sd | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.32 |
| F5 | n | 9849 | 1277 | 944 | 9090 |

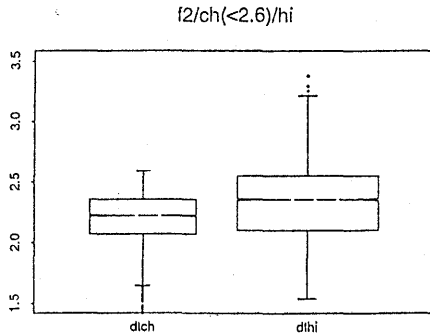


Fig. 4. Formant values of F2 for German [ç] (dtch, values below 2.6 kHz) and the fricative in German /hi/ (dthi).

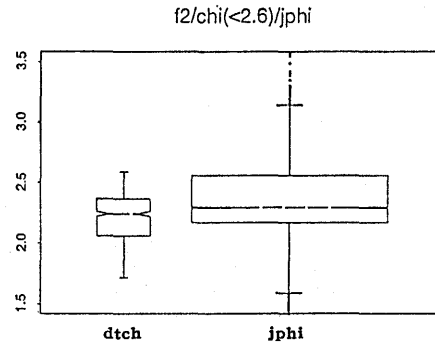


Fig. 5. Formant values of F2 for German [çi] (dtch, values below 2.6 kHz) and the fricative in Japanese /hi/ (jphi).

In F3, German /ç/ is not different from German /hi/, whereas German /çi/ and Japanese /hi/, which are different from each other—the /hi/ is higher than the /çi/—show higher frequency for F3.

The relation within F4 is similar to F2, where both German palatal fricatives show no distinctive difference. Still, Japanese /hi/ is lower than German /çi/. German /hi/ on the other hand shows considerably higher values than all the other categories.

The formant values of F5 differ very much between the categories, where the fricative in Japanese /hi/ is higher than German /hi/, which lies above /çi/, which

again is higher than /ç/.

4.1.2 Discussion

Differences and similarities vary for each formant. Therefore, under general conditions, there is no clear one-to-one correspondence of the spectral structure observable between Japanese /hi/ and any German fricative of this set. In addition, there is no such correspondence within the German fricatives either (i.e. between the two palatal fricatives or between the two fricatives followed by /i/. As a general tendency, one can find that the formant values of Japanese /hi/ are higher than those of all German fricatives in most cases, as in F1, F2, F3 and F5. On the other hand, German /ç/ tends to have lower formant values than most of the other fricatives for F1, F2, F3 and F5 and can never be found highest. German /hi/, which very often has lower value too (F1 and F3), can also be found to have higher values than the other fricatives. German /ç/ shows the same values as the fricative in /çi/ twice (F2 and F4), and this is also the case with German /hi/ (F1 and F3), whereas Japanese /hi/ is always different from any German fricative and also German /hi/ and /çi/ never overlap. Because of the general dissimilarity between the Japanese and German data, where the Japanese data show a strong tendency for almost all formants to be higher than the formants of the German data, one has to reject the idea of a possible locus these fricatives might have in common and must acknowledge the effects of language variability and speaker variability for such fricatives. Therefore, for further comparisons, similarities in tendencies across the two languages will be focused on.

4.2 Realized and Dropped [i] in Japanese /hi/

As mentioned in the introduction, Kawakami (1977) points out that if the /hi/-syllable in Japanese does not carry a voiced vowel, the fricative has to be the palatal fricative /ç/. In the following comparison, the relationship between the Japanese realizations and between these and their possible German counterparts—the German counterparts are /hi/ if the Japanese /hi/ contains a voiced vowel and /ç/ if it does not contain a voiced vowel—will be described (Table 2, Fig. 6, Fig. 7, Fig. 8, Fig. 9).

4.2.1 Results

The first formant F1 shows clear differences in its values between the two sets of the Japanese data, where the formant values are much higher if the [i] is dropped than in the case of phonetically realized [i]. There is no correspondence to the German counterparts, where the formant values of the fricative in /hi/ are similar to the formant values of /ç/.

F2 of the two Japanese realizations (Fig. 6, Fig. 7) is not different, which is the case for the formant values of the two German fricatives, where the formant values of /ç/ are lower than those of /hi/.

As with the German data, there is no difference within the Japanese data for F3.

Table 2. Mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (sd) and number of data (n) for the formants (F) of the fricatives in German /ç/ and /hi/ and Japanese /hi/, when [i] is realized and when [i] is *not* phonetically realized, \bar{x} and sd values in kHz.

| F | # | ger /ç/ | ger /hi/ | jp /hi/ without [i] | jp /hi/ with [i] |
|----|-----------|---------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|
| F1 | \bar{x} | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.98 | 0.83 |
| F1 | sd | 0.3 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.51 |
| F1 | n | 1796 | 603 | 1653 | 2318 |
| F2 | \bar{x} | 2.2 | 2.34 | 2.36 | 2.37 |
| F2 | sd | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.27 |
| F2 | n | 4419 | 1006 | 3175 | 3927 |
| F3 | \bar{x} | 3.13 | 3.14 | 3.22 | 3.22 |
| F3 | sd | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.28 | 0.33 |
| F3 | n | 13758 | 1600 | 5512 | 6971 |
| F4 | \bar{x} | 3.91 | 3.98 | 3.89 | 3.87 |
| F4 | sd | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| F4 | n | 13013 | 1742 | 6071 | 8114 |
| F5 | \bar{x} | 4.64 | 4.66 | 4.76 | 4.72 |
| F5 | sd | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.3 | 0.34 |
| F5 | n | 9849 | 1277 | 3931 | 5159 |

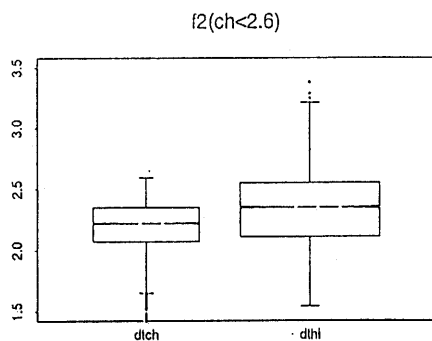


Fig. 6. Formant values of F2 for German [ç] (dch, values below 2.6 kHz) and the fricative in German /hi/ (dthi).

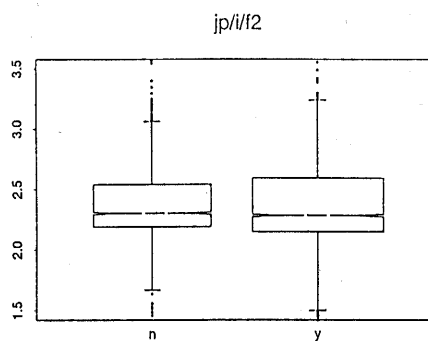


Fig. 7. Formant values of F2 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/, if /i/ is phonetically maintained (y) and if it is *not* phonetically maintained (n).

F4 shows significantly higher values for the Japanese version without [i] ($p < 0.05$), which stands in contrast to the German data, where /ç/ shows much lower formant values than the fricative in /hi/. Only in F4 are the German data formant values higher than those of the Japanese data.

In F5 of the Japanese data, it can be observed that the fricative of the syllable containing a realized [i] is significantly lower than that without [i], which is not the

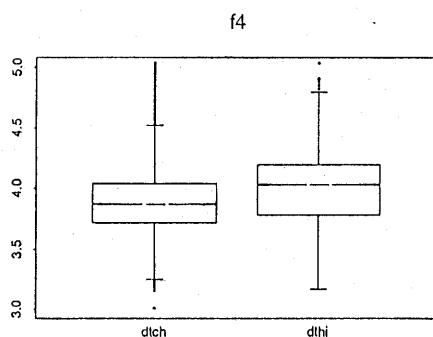


Fig. 8. Formant values of F4 for German [ç] (dtch, values below 2.6 kHz) and the fricative in German /hi/ (dthi).

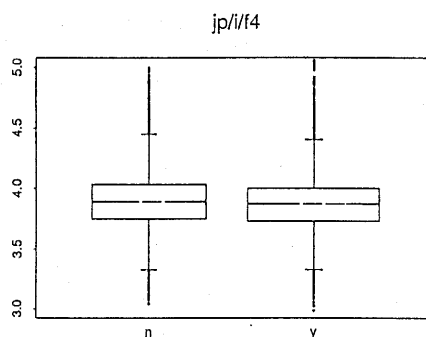


Fig. 9. Formant values of F4 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/, if /i/ is phonetically maintained (y) and if it is *not* phonetically maintained (n).

case for the German data, where the formant values for /ç/ and the fricative in /hi/ are the same. Here again, the formant values of the German data are lower than the Japanese data.

4.2.2 Discussion

For the Japanese data, there is a tendency for the fricative without a following voiced vowel to be higher. This stands very much in contrast to the German data, where almost always the palatal fricative is distinctively lower than the glottal fricative in /hi/. Therefore, one cannot assume a one-to-one correspondence between the German palatal fricative /ç/ and the Japanese fricative, in the case of the drop-

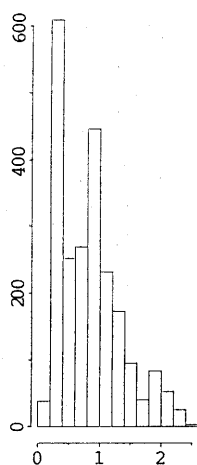


Fig. 10. Distribution of the calculated values for F1 (kHz values on horizontal axis and amount of tokens on vertical axis) for Japanese /hi/ when /i/ is phonetically maintained.

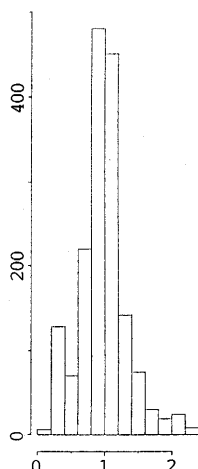


Fig. 11. Distribution of the calculated values for F1 (kHz values on horizontal axis and amount of tokens on vertical axis) for Japanese /hi/ when /i/ is *not* phonetically maintained.

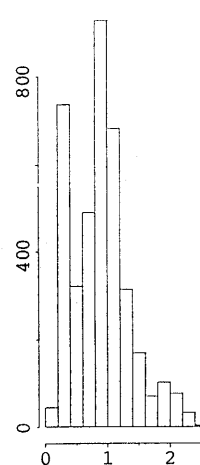


Fig. 12. Distribution of the calculated values for F1 (kHz values on horizontal axis and amount of tokens on vertical axis) for Japanese /hi/, showing two peaks.

ped vowel, on one side, and the glottal fricative in German /hi/ and the fricative followed by [i] in Japanese /hi/, on the other side. The difference of the F1-values can be connected to the two separate peaks in the F1-histogram, introduced in 4 (Fig. 3). Although not equivalent to the German data, there is strong evidence that this effect is a reliable feature of the different spectral structure under the aspect "not followed by [i]" and "followed by [i]" (Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12).

4.3 Positions in Word and Syllable

In the following, the influence of the position of the Japanese /hi/-syllable in a word and the position of the German palatal fricative /ç/ in a syllable on the spectral structure of the fricative will be examined. Although the German /hi/ occurs in syllable-initial position only, it is added to the comparison (Table 3).

In Japanese, the /hi/ may occur in three different positions in a word: initial, medial and final. In addition, it may be a word by itself.

The palatal fricative in German may occur in any syllable of a word and in the beginning and at the end of a syllable (see 2.3 for further contextual restrictions).

4.3.1 Results

As for word final and word medial, a very similar formant structure can be observed, where F1 and F3-F5 show the same values between the groups. A difference can be found for F2, where the value for the word final data is considerably lower. Although most formant values are higher for /hi/ in word-initial position than /hi/

Table 3. Mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (sd) and number of data (n) for the formants (F) of the fricative in German /ç/, syllable initial and syllable final, and /hi/ and Japanese /hi/ in different word positions. \bar{x} and sd values in kHz.

| F | # | ger /ç/ final | ger /ç/ initial | ger /hi/ | jp /hi/ as word | jp /hi/ word initial | jp /hi/ word final | jp /hi/ word medial |
|----|-----------|------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| F1 | \bar{x} | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.72 | 0.81 | 0.98 | 0.75 | 0.7 |
| F1 | sd | 0.29 | 0.32 | 0.41 | 0.37 | 0.38 | 0.53 | 0.56 |
| F1 | n | 1299 | 497 | 603 | 57 | 2587 | 774 | 553 |
| F2 | \bar{x} | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.34 | 2.33 | 2.38 | 2.29 | 2.39 |
| F2 | sd | 0.23 | 0.21 | 0.33 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.33 |
| F2 | n | 3125 | 1267 | 1006 | 138 | 5222 | 933 | 809 |
| F3 | \bar{x} | 3.13 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 3.23 | 3.24 | 3.17 | 3.15 |
| F3 | sd | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 0.31 |
| F3 | n | 9623 | 4065 | 1600 | 191 | 9301 | 1614 | 1377 |
| F4 | \bar{x} | 3.92 | 3.89 | 3.98 | 3.85 | 3.97 | 3.87 | 3.86 |
| F4 | sd | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.24 |
| F4 | n | 9164 | 3894 | 1742 | 242 | 10055 | 2101 | 1787 |
| F5 | \bar{x} | 4.64 | 4.63 | 4.66 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.71 | 4.72 |
| F5 | sd | 0.28 | 0.29 | 0.33 | 0.19 | 0.32 | 0.34 | 0.33 |
| F5 | n | 6981 | 2868 | 1277 | 123 | 6518 | 1299 | 1150 |

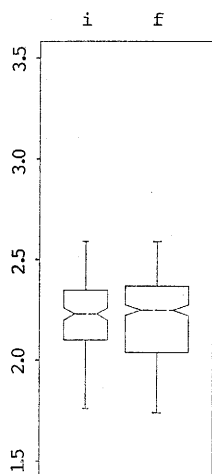


Fig. 13. Formant values of F2 for German [ç] (values below 2.6 kHz) in syllable initial position (i) and syllable final position (f).

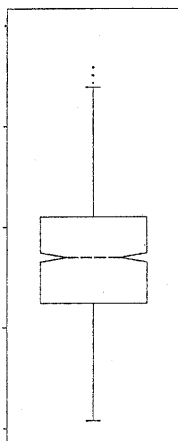


Fig. 14. Formant value of F2 for the fricative in German /hi/.

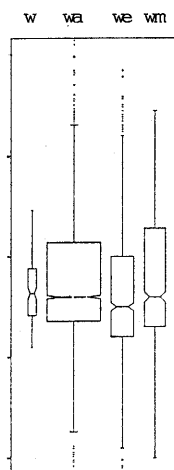


Fig. 15. Formant values of F2 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/ for /hi/ as a word (w), /hi/ in word initial (wa), word final (we) and word medial (wm) position.

in final and medial position, they are equal to the values for F2 in word medial position. /hi/ as a word shows values between the values for initial and final position (F1 and F2) or values that do not differ from the values of other formants (F3, F4, F5) of either of them. For example, F3 for /hi/ as word equals F3 for /hi/ in initial position, which is also the case for F5. On the other hand, the value of F4 is the same for /hi/ as a word and for /hi/ in medial and final position (Fig. 13, Fig. 14, Fig. 15).

Except for F4, there is no difference in the formant values for syllable initial and syllable final /ç/. In case of F4, the value for syllable final /ç/ is slightly higher than for /ç/ in syllable initial position.

4.3.2 Discussion

There is some tendency for the fricative in Japanese /hi/ to differ according to its position in a word. Although the spectral structure of /hi/ in final position is very similar to /hi/ in medial position, it receives some kind of "dark-coloring" through F2, where the value differs strongly from the value in medial position, which equals the value of the fricative in initial /hi/ here. Apart from that, most of the formant values of initial /hi/ are considerably higher. The /hi/-syllable as a word seems to inherit both position properties, those of final and initial, because it shows intermediate formant values for the lower formants and overlapping in its values with the values of the fricative in /hi/ in both positions.

The difference in the values of F4 in German is not as strong as the differences for the Japanese data. In addition, the lower value is found in initial position and

not syllable final. This stands in contrast with the Japanese data, where in initial position the values are usually higher.

4.4 Consonants Context

Contextual effects will be examined in this section. For such an examination, a contextual situation that is available in both languages was chosen. This is the case when a fricative is followed by a voiceless plosive. As mentioned in 2.1, the vowel of the /hi/-syllable in Japanese is almost always dropped when a voiceless plosive follows. Therefore, the sequences /hik/ and /hit/, containing no phonetically realized vowel, were chosen. For German, the sequences /çk/ and /çt/ were used for this comparison.

4.4.1 Results

The formant values for the Japanese fricatives in both environments are the same for F1, F3 and F5 (Table 4). They differ for F2 and F4 ($p < 0.05$; F2 and F4) in the tendency for the formant values for the fricative followed by [k] to be lower than for the fricative followed by [t] in both cases.

The German data show no significant difference for all formants of the fricative in either context (i.e. F1: $p > 0.05$; see also Fig. 15, Fig. 16, Fig. 17, Fig. 18).

4.4.2 Discussion

The Japanese and the German data differ very much. Within the German data,

Table 4. Mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (sd) and number of data (n) for the formants (F) for German /ç/ before /k/ and /t/ and the fricative in Japanese /hi/, when followed by /k/ or /t/ and when [i] is *not* phonetically realized. \bar{x} and sd values in kHz.

| F | # | ger /çk/ | ger /çt/ | jp /hik/ without [i] | jp /hit/ without [i] |
|----|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| F1 | \bar{x} | 0.74 | 0.67 | 0.98 | 0.99 |
| F1 | sd | 0.34 | 0.25 | 0.36 | 0.35 |
| F1 | n | 57 | 303 | 1019 | 325 |
| F2 | \bar{x} | 2.2 | 2.22 | 2.36 | 2.42 |
| F2 | sd | 0.19 | 0.2 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| F2 | n | 112 | 706 | 2047 | 696 |
| F3 | \bar{x} | 3.16 | 3.14 | 3.22 | 3.24 |
| F3 | sd | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| F3 | n | 419 | 1956 | 3552 | 1250 |
| F4 | \bar{x} | 3.94 | 3.93 | 3.87 | 3.93 |
| F4 | sd | 0.29 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| F4 | n | 417 | 1859 | 3725 | 1533 |
| F5 | \bar{x} | 4.62 | 4.64 | 4.74 | 4.75 |
| F5 | sd | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.31 | 0.3 |
| F5 | n | 325 | 1432 | 2439 | 978 |

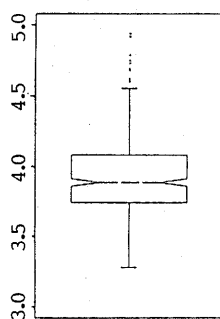


Fig. 16. Formant value of F4 for German [ç] if it is followed by /k/.

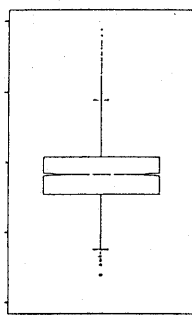


Fig. 17. Formant value of F4 for German [ç] if it is followed by /t/.

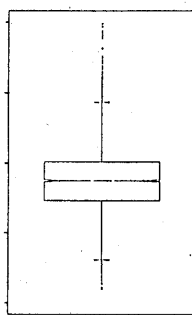


Fig. 18. Formant value of F4 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/, if the vowel is deleted and it is followed by /k/.

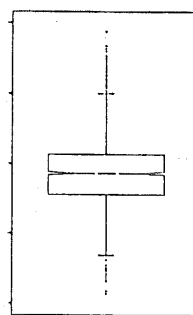


Fig. 19. Formant value of F4 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/, if the vowel is deleted and it is followed by /t/.

no difference connected with the different consonantal context can be identified, whereas the Japanese data show context sensitivity for two formants. These attributes signify the different status of the fricative for each language.

4.5 Vocalic Context

To investigate possible overlapping of context effects through vowels of both languages, again phonotactically similar conditions in Japanese and German were chosen. The utterance initial /hi/-syllable in German and the word initial /hi/ in Japanese—which is utterance initial as well, since the Japanese data is extracted from a word database—, which contain also the vowel [i], were used for this procedure. Here, the vowel of the next syllable served as a possible factor of variability. In most cases, there is at least one consonant between the [i] of the /hi/-syllable and the vowel of the next syllable.

4.5.1 Results for the Japanese Data

The Japanese data show strong differences according to the openness/closeness of the vowel for F1 (Table 5): the formant value of F1 for the fricative in the /hi/-syllable, when the next syllable's nucleus is /e/, /i/ or /u/, does not differ before /e/, /i/ or /u/. On the other hand, in the case of /a/ the formant value is higher than those for the /h/ fricative before /e/, /i/ and /u/, but it is still lower than before /o/, the only rounded vowel in Japanese.

The formant values of F2 vary in a different way. Here, if /a/, /e/ or /u/ follows, the same formant value can be identified for the fricative. If the next syllable contains /i/, F2 is lower, and in the case of /o/ it is higher.

For F3, one can observe some kind of ranking of the formant values in correspondence with the different vowels: the lowest value can be found if /u/ follows, a higher value for /i/, next comes /o/, followed by /a/, and if the next syllable contains /e/,

Table 5. Mean (\bar{x}), standard deviation (sd) and number of data (n) for the formants (F) of the fricative in German /hi/ and Japanese /hi/, word initial, in dependency of the following vowel. \bar{x} and sd values in kHz.

| F | # | ger /hi/ before /A/ | ger /hi/ before /e/ | ger /hi/ before /sw/ | j _p /hi/ before /a/ | j _p /hi/ before /e/ | j _p /hi/ before /i / | j _p /hi/ before /o/ | j _p /hi/ before /u/ |
|----|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| F1 | \bar{x} | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.64 | 0.98 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 1.05 | 0.94 |
| F1 | sd | 0.42 | 0.39 | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.41 | 0.39 |
| F1 | n | 92 | 124 | 37 | 778 | 171 | 563 | 659 | 383 |
| F2 | \bar{x} | 2.37 | 2.33 | 2.12 | 2.38 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.42 | 2.37 |
| F2 | sd | 0.36 | 0.3 | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.28 |
| F2 | n | 184 | 148 | 49 | 1566 | 352 | 1210 | 1323 | 723 |
| F3 | \bar{x} | 3.12 | 3.18 | 3.09 | 3.26 | 3.27 | 3.24 | 3.25 | 3.2 |
| F3 | sd | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.3 | 0.28 |
| F3 | n | 305 | 257 | 71 | 2746 | 637 | 2050 | 2329 | 1408 |
| F4 | \bar{x} | 3.96 | 4.03 | 3.91 | 3.89 | 3.91 | 3.88 | 3.9 | 3.86 |
| F4 | sd | 0.26 | 0.27 | 0.26 | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.26 |
| F4 | n | 397 | 316 | 60 | 3082 | 761 | 2092 | 2516 | 1448 |
| F5 | \bar{x} | 4.71 | 4.69 | 4.65 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.73 | 4.76 | 4.7 |
| F5 | sd | 0.29 | 0.38 | 0.26 | 0.3 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.32 |
| F5 | n | 271 | 180 | 40 | 1993 | 445 | 1313 | 1656 | 1019 |

the highest value of this formant can be identified. In the case of /u/, F3 is significantly lower than in any other vocalic context ($p < 0.05$). For the other vowels, the value is not different from the neighboring vowel on that scale, but differs from the next but one neighboring vowel.

A similar kind of ranking can also be observed for F4, where the order is different. Again, in the case of following /u/ the formant value is lowest, higher comes the case of following /i/, then /a/, then /o/ and finally /e/. The neighboring effect is the same as for F2, except for the case of following /u/, where the formant value is distinctively lower than in the case of any other following vowel ($p < 0.05$).

The same ranking effect is present for F5, again in a different order. In the case of /u/, a significantly lower formant value can be found ($p < 0.05$). The next value up appears with the context /i/, followed by /e/-context, next comes /o/ and the highest with /a/-context.

4.5.2 Results for the German Data

Before describing the results, a brief explanation of the symbols and their phonetic quality used in Table 5 and Fig. 19, Fig. 20 and Fig. 21 will be undertaken. What is transcribed as /A/, refers to the centralized vowel, which is the pronunciation for the syllable final "r" immediately after a vowel or the "er"-sequence in an unstressed syllable, as in the name "Peter". /e/ refers to the short front and open-mid vowel, which lies close to the third cardinal vowel, as in the word "Pech". /sw/ is used as abbreviation for the centralized vowel schwa, which is more closed than /A/.

F1 does not show different effects through /A/ and /e/, but in the case of /sw/, the formant value of the fricative is noticeably lower.

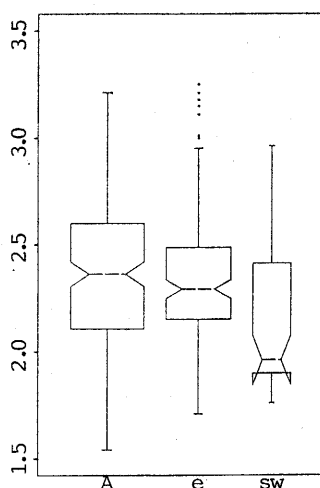


Fig. 20. Formant value of F2 for the fricative in German /hi/, if the vowel in the next syllable is /A/, /e/, or /sw/.

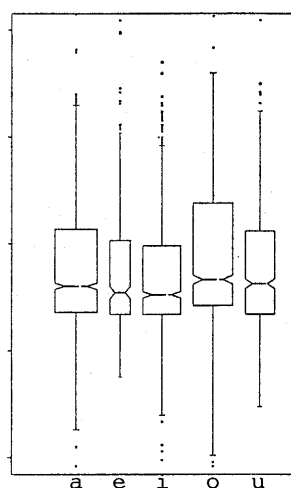


Fig. 21. Formant value of F2 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/, if the vowel in the next syllable is /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/ or /u/.

/sw/ shows again very different effects for F2, where the formant value is much lower than in the case of /A/ and /e/. However, /A/ and /e/ do not evoke any differences in the F2-formant value of the fricative.

For F3, /e/ differs in its effect on the fricative from the other two vowels ($p < 0.05$), whereas those do not differ from each other and show lower values for the formant.

The same effect as for F3 can be identified for F4, where in the case of /e/ the formant value is higher than in the case of /A/ and /sw/, which do not cause any differences.

The formant value is the same under all three contextual conditions for F5.

4.5.3 Discussion

For the Japanese data, there is a tendency for all the formant values of the fricative to be lower before the following closed vowels /u/ and /i/ than before almost all other vowels. The other vowels show no influence in any particular order for each formant, but the values are always higher than in the case of the closed vowel. It is interesting that the only rounded vowel in Japanese, the /o/, has the reverse effects on the fricative of what one would suppose: according to Fry (1979, p. 81) lip-rounding causes a low F2 value for the vowel itself. In this case, it causes a higher F2 value than any other vowel in the fricative.

In German, the central vowel /sw/ shows the influence of making the formant value of the fricative lower than for the other vowels in most cases. The more open central vowel /A/ shows similar effects on the fricative as /e/ for the lower formants (F1, F2), but for F3 and F4 it is similar to the other central vowel /sw/.

In Japanese, there seems to be a general close/open influence on the fricative,

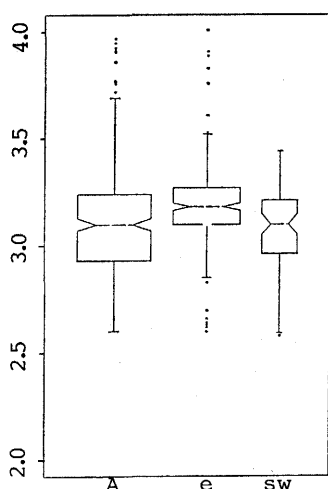


Fig. 22. Formant value of F3 for the fricative in German /hi/, if the vowel in the next syllable is /A/, /e/ or /sw/.

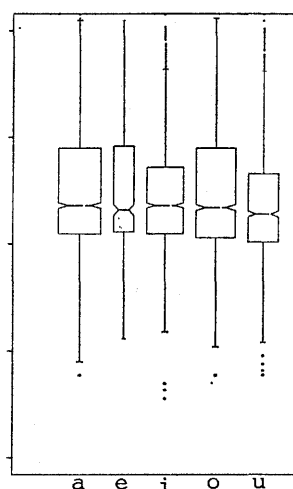


Fig. 23. Formant value of F3 for the fricative in Japanese /hi/, if the vowel in the next syllable is /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/ or /u/.

whereas in German this seems to be the case for the lower formants (F1, F2) only. For the higher formants (F3, F4), a centralizing effect seems to come in, where the central vowels /sw/ and /A/ evoke lower formant values of the fricative than /e/.

A general effect is that different formant values of the fricative under different vocalic contexts can be discovered. Therefore, influence of the vowel following the /hi/-syllable on its fricative in both languages can be assumed.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Three different approaches to the phonetic classification of the fricative in the Japanese /hi/-syllable in the database were presented in 1 and 2.1. Some researchers classify it as the palatal fricative /ç/ before a high front vowel in general. Others say that the glottal fricative may appear instead in most cases, whereas a third group claims that the palatal fricative occurs in the case of a devoiced vowel in a /hi/-syllable before an unvoiced stop. In German on the other hand the palatal fricative /ç/ and the glottal fricative /h/ are different phonemes.

This study showed five comparisons of the acoustic structure of the Japanese and German data under five different contextual conditions.

A general finding is that there is no direct correspondence of the fricative in Japanese /hi/ to either of the two German fricatives for any of the formants on the frequency level. In addition, the effect of the different auditory impression for the fricative in Japanese if the [i] is dropped, compared to the version in which the [i] is phonetically realized, is caused by a different factor than the acoustic distinction between German /hi/ and /ç/. A spectral difference in the case of the two variations

of /hi/ in Japanese can be identified and this is also true for the two German fricatives. Nevertheless, the way of distinguishing differs between the two languages. One reason for this effect might be that the Japanese [ç] in the /hi/-syllable lies further back than the German /ç/, as Hattori (1984, p. 88) points out from an articulatory point of view.

Positioning is another factor that shows differences between the two languages. In Japanese, the position of the syllable in the word has a strong influence on the spectral structure of the fricative. German does not show such a strong effect and the spectral structure varies only very little for the palatal fricative /ç/ in syllable initial or syllable final position.

Context effects due to neighboring consonants show also very different results for the two languages under the same context. For German, no clear context effect is observable, but such an effect is observable for Japanese. Vowel influence can be identified in both languages. There is also some overlapping between the two languages when a more closed vowel follows the /hi/-syllable, the middle formants (F2, F3, F4) are lower than in the context of the other vowel. For the higher formants such effect across the languages is not found.

Finally, one cannot assume a one-to-one correspondence between the fricative in the Japanese /hi/-syllable and either of the German fricatives. Context effects also differ between the two languages. However, a different quality for the Japanese fricative is observable: it shows a very different spectral structure under the same conditions as the German palatal fricative. This might arise because of different rules of context sensitivity. The same is true for the fricative of the /hi/-syllable in both languages.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank Professor Minoru Oda of the English Department of Kansai University and Professor Akio Ohnishi, President of Kansai University for accepting Mechtild Tronnier as foreign researcher at Kansai University. In addition, we would like to thank Dr. Shigeki Sagayama, Director, and Dr. Akira Kurematsu, President of ATR Interpreting Telephony Research Laboratories for making this research possible. We would also like to thank the Co-operative Research Project of the Faculty of Letters of Kansai University and the Telecommunications Advancement Foundation. For valuable advice, useful discussion and proofreading we greatly appreciate Dr. Nick Campbell's support. Finally, we have to thank Dr. Harald Singer for software, and Dr. Tim Gleeson for proofreading.

REFERENCES

- Amanuma, Y., Otsubo, K. and Mizutani, O. (1985⁸): *Nihongo Onseigaku*. Kuroshio Shuppan, Tokyo.
 Dantsuji, M. (1989): "Onseigaku to On'inron", in *Nihongo to Nihongo Kyouiku*, Vol. 11, ed. by O.

- Sakiyama, Meiji Shoin, Tokyo.
- Dantsuji, M. (1992): "Onsei, On'in, Inritsu", in *Nihongogaku o Manabu Hito no Tameni*, ed. by F. Tamamura, Sekai Shisosha, Kyoto.
- Fry, D.B. (1979): *The Physics of Speech*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Hashimoto, M. (1977): *Gendai Hakugengaku*, Taishukan Shoten, Tokyo.
- Hattori, S. (1984): *Onseigaku*. Iwanami Shoten, Tokyo.
- Kaneko, T. and Neyer, F.-A. (1984): "Vergleich der Lautstrukturen des Deutschen und Japanischen" in *Deutsch und Japanisch im Kontrast, Bd. 1: Japanische Schrift, Lautstrukturen, Wortbildung*. ed. by T. Kaneko and G. Stickel (i.A. IfdS, Mannheim), Groos Verlag, Heidelberg.
- Kawakami, S. (1977): *Nihongo Onsei Gaisetsu*. Tokyo: Ofusha.
- Kokuritsu Kokugo Kenkyusho (1990): *Nihongo no Boin, Shiin, Onsetsu*. Shuei Shuppan, Tokyo.
- Ladefoged, P. and I. Maddieson (1986): *Some of the Sounds of the World's Languages (preliminary version)*. *UCLA Working Papers in Phonetics*, 64.
- Maddieson, I. (1984): *Patterns of Sounds*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Murasaki, K. (1982): "Onsetsu", in *Nihongo Kyoiku Jiten*. ed by Nihongo Kyoiku Gakkai. Taishukan Shoten, Tokyo.
- Nartey, J.N.A. (1982): *On Fricative Phones and Phonemes: Measuring the Phonetic Differences Within and Between Languages*. *UCLA Working Papers in Phonetics*, 55.
- Sakuma, K. (1929): *Nihon Onseigaku*, Kazama Shobo, Tokyo.
- Vance, T. (1987): *An Introduction to Japanese Phonology*. State University of New York Press, Albany.
- Werner, O. (1972): *Phonemik des Deutschen*. Stuttgart.